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CHRONICLE-UNION.

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DOCTORS AND CLERGYMEN.

The Former Much the Shorter Lived, Their Arduous Work Being the Cause.

The deaths of several well-known medical practitioners lately at ages but little beyond the middle period of life have given a shock to a good many of their professional brethren. And no wonder! One of the first things a doctor naturally aims at is the preservation of his own health and life. If he cannot keep himself alive and well, the prospect is certainly not encouraging for his patients. It is commonly believed that doctors are a short-lived class. Is the popular belief well founded? It is, according to the London Hospital; only too well founded. In his "Vital Statistics," Dr. Arthur Newsholme informs us that of every 1,000 clergymen between the ages of 45 and 65 only 1 28 die annually. But of every 1,000 doctors between the ages of 45 and 65 no fewer than 28.03 die every year. That is to say, the mortality of medical men is almost double that of clergymen. And the rate is increasing. Twenty years ago it was only 24 instead of 28. These are facts to make us pause. They seem to throw an ugly doubt upon the competency of our professional skill. It may perhaps be argued that clergymen are financially more prosperous than medical men; but that would be quite fallacious, because Dr. Newsholme includes in his clerical class the ministers of all the nonconforming denominations; and, class for class, there is no doubt that medical men are much better off than the body of clergymen as thus constituted. What is the reason, then, for this portentous death roll? It is to be found in the arduous nature of the doctor's daily work. But then the doctor knows the arduousness of his work, and if he had faith in physiology he would counteract the effect of that arduousness by more holidays and by combining with his fellow doctors to diminish the killing strain. This is a matter which is generally talked about and then dropped.

HOW TO WIN AT EUCHRE.

A Louisville Player Gives the Secret of Her Success Last Winter.

There are as many superstitious people in the world to-day as there ever were, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, and the belief in signs, charms and omens has by no means passed away. A charming young married woman won almost all of the prizes at the progressive euchre parties she attended last winter. She plays well, but, as a friend told her, "the best players have to hold good cards to win." At the end of the season she told what she thinks has been the cause of all her luck. "I never fail to cut my finger nails before breakfast every Monday morning," she said, "and that is my magical charm against bad luck for the whole week." A pretty little woman, who was visiting here from a neighboring town, looked admiringly at her own dainty fingers and anxiously inquired "if filing would not do as well, for cutting the nail injures them so," but the lucky one was positive it would not, and the pretty nails would have to be sacrificed if their owner wished to win. One of the best women I know shows a piece of silver to the new moon each month and if she has to turn back after she starts anywhere she carefully spits before she sets out again. The most cherished possession of one of the most successful singers now on the stage is a pair of old stockings she wore on the night of her greatest triumph, and she is so sure that so long as they remain with her so long her luck will last that she would part sooner with her costliest gems than with these worn silk hose. It is said the late Mr. Belmont would bet heavily if a flight of birds crossed his path while he was on his way to the race course. And so on, from high to low, everyone has a pet superstition carefully hidden away or laughingly confessed.

A LAND OF PHENOMENA.

Strange Results Produced by Storms in the Northern Half of Borneo.

The northern half of the island of Borneo is the queerest and most unsatisfactory place to live that one can imagine, says a writer in the Globe-Democrat. It is a land of constant recurring phenomena, where cyclones are frequent and deluges of water very common. The vegetation in that half is very fine, but in all probability the wildest and most tangled on earth—not even excepting that of Africa. The cause of all the trouble is the shallow condition of the sea north of it, great shoals of sand existing a few miles out which extend along its entire northern length. These shoals are covered by a depth of water not over five feet deep. The constantly recurring winds that blow in that climate change to hurricanes and sweep the smaller islands of all visible life.

When such a storm strikes the sand shoals north of Borneo it sweeps up the shallow salt water into its course and drenches the island with it. Often it gathers up sand, great masses of it, from the clear swept shoal and whirls it for miles high over the island, carrying it into the inland and scattering it everywhere. The work of these storms does not always end with that. Entire shoals of fish, of all sizes, have been swept up time and again by the fierce wind with the water and sand and scattered about Borneo. In some places the ground would be literally covered with fish, enough to supply a heavy population for weeks. But such luck is no reparation for the evil the winds do, and consequently the northern half will never be inhabited by those who value their lives.

LOST IN STREET CARS.

A Queer Collection of Articles Forgotten by Passengers.

The Office of a Chicago Company That Has a Regular Museum of Curiosities—Everything from a Night Gown to an Ear Trumpet.

"You've left your umbrella, lady!" and the conductor waved frantically in the air a parasol adorned with multifarious tassels. The lady addressed, who had just got off the car, turned, seized the parasol and without a word of thanks disappeared in the throng which crowds Madison street at the fashionable shopping hour.

"Women are curious creatures," remarked the conductor to an observant passenger. "They're so forgetful, always leaving things in the cars, and when we happen to notice them before they get out of sight they never thank us. And, by the way, there's an awful lot of stuff left in the cars. I've found nearly everything. Last trip I picked up a lady's purse."

"What becomes of all the articles that are left?" asked the observant passenger, whose curiosity had been aroused.

"Why, they are all turned in at the office. If you have time a trip there would be interesting."

The office of the West division street railroad is located at the corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and thither the observant passenger wended her way, says the Chicago Times.

The young lady in charge of the lost and found department readily permitted herself to be interviewed. The office is a commodious one, surrounded by rows of pigeon holes, in which neatly labeled and ticketed is to be seen nearly every conceivable article that is capable of being "lost and found."

"You see," said the custodian, "our stock is rather low at present, because articles unclaimed after thirty days are returned to the conductor finding them. Quantities of fruit and flowers are found, but they are immediately returned to the finder, as is the rule with all perishable goods. This morning a package of canned goods came in. Perhaps you would like to examine my list."

Here the young lady extended her record book for inspection. There were umbrellas by the score, with straight sticks and crooked sticks, and some with no sticks at all. There were gloves from the genteel suede to the one of plain brown cotton. There were rings from the noble diamond to the one of paste.

An Episcopalian prayer-book had been left at the close of Lent, which awakens the query: "Has its owner ceased to pray?" Next on the list was a nursing bottle. Its poor little owner of course went hungry until another could be procured at a neighboring store: the baby meanwhile threatening, as best it could, to change its boarding place if it must be so cruelly treated.

A lantern, an old-fashioned one, was there. Some Diogenes' search had been brought to a sudden close; or had he found it useless?

Two items—things of much use—similar, yet not alike, were scrawled across the page; one a check for fifty dollars, and the other a pair of checked "pants," each infinitely useful while it lasts, but one representing more than the other, being able to clothe the whole body and the "inner man" with food as well.

Here the observant passenger learned that carpenters lose saws, washerwomen lose soiled clothes and soap, barbers lose cases of their dangerous implements, "men of all work" lose old hatchets, farmers lose carpet-bags, deaf persons lose their ear trumpets, workmen lose dinner pails, lovers forget candy boxes and opera glasses, and ladies—well, ladies sometimes lose their night gowns.

Even a bottle of consumption cure had been left with no one to cure. A blundering youth had mislaid his tickets for a theater—more perishable goods.

But there were three small wax rabbits. Who lost them? Crinoline? Yes; one package. Its loss to the owner will never be known, but one thing is assured: one conductor's wife, at least, will lead the fashion next Sunday in a fin de siecle skirt.

At last, but not least, was found a rosary. Its sight recalled "Sister Dolorosa," with a wealth of sweet flowers that grew in the Kentucky convent garden. What new penance would this pure creature have to perform for losing the string of brown beads, over which her hands had passed for years? None, hoped the observant passenger, as she left the office just in time to see a fat woman "lose her grip" on a trailer and indent the wet block pavement with her plenteous personality.

Lots of Room.

All the people of the United States could be lodged in the three states of California, Kansas and Nebraska without overcrowding and without producing a greater density of population than we find in England or in Italy or in Japan, or in many of the provinces of China. The two provinces of Kiang-Su and Ngan-Hui, in China, support between them a population rather larger than that of the United States on a territory less than two-thirds of the area of California.

SIAM'S FIRST RAILROAD.

The Consummation of a Long-Delayed Project.

After Fourteen Years of Anxiety the King Has the Pleasure of Seeing the Realization of His Fondest Hope.

That is an interesting announcement, recently made, that within a few weeks the king of Siam has personally opened to traffic the first railroad in his dominions, connecting the capital, Bangkok, with the port of Paknam, at the mouth of Menam river. On this occasion, it is also made known, his majesty delivered a speech in which he referred with eloquent enthusiasm to the progress which his country is now making in what are conventionally called the arts of civilization. This railroad is not nearly so great nor so important as many others in many parts of the world. Yet, according to the New York Tribune, there is scarcely another so richly invested with picturesque interest or so suggestive in its proximate contrast of high civilization against primitive simplicity. The very idea of a railroad in Siam seems incongruous. True, the capital city of that country has for years enjoyed such "modern improvements" as street cars, electric lights, passenger elevators, telephones and newspapers. Yet they all have an exotic air. They seem like curiosities on exhibition. All around them lies the world of centuries ago. In no other oriental country that has so much come into contact with Europe and America is conservatism so marked and persistent as in the land of the white elephant. The ancient manners and customs still flourish intact. The old-time ceremonials, endless processions, innumerable umbrellas on display are still observed. The overwhelming mass of the people are exactly as they were hundreds of years ago. Probably the chief explanation of this lies in the nature of the people themselves. They are the personification of easy-going.

Some thirteen or fourteen years ago the king decided that it would be well to have some railroads built in Siam. Accordingly he engaged a number of European engineers to survey routes and prepare plans and estimates. The advance of the French in Tonquin, on his eastern borders, hastened him, for he was persuaded that a railroad system would be a potent aid to defense against invasion. But rivalry between foreign speculators caused much delay. It was nearly two years ago that the work was actually begun, the king personally turning the first sod. The ceremony on that occasion was picturesque and impressive, especially in its curious mingling of oriental and occidental manners. There was a great crowd present, including the king and his ministers. There were many foreigners, looking practical and business-like, and a host of curious, happy-go-lucky natives. There was much dignity and formality about it all, as was fitting. But there was also a great deal of ease and informality. The minister of public works, a prince with an unpronounceable name, began the programme by reading an address to the king. This done, his majesty made a speech, ostensibly in reply to the minister, but really addressed to the general assemblage. He spoke easily and eloquently, dwelling upon the greatness of the country and the progress already made in the arts of modern civilization, and then portraying with entirely unwarrantable enthusiasm the great advantages that would result from the building of this railroad and of other roads which in the near future would be connected with it. These formalities concluded, the king took a spade in his hands and stepped forward to where a wheelbarrow was standing. It was a spade of the most improved New England pattern, but the blade was made of silver, presumably solid, and the handle was composed of a solid shaft of ivory. The wheelbarrow also was of American design, but was made of ebony and silver. His majesty thrust the silver blade of the spade into the ground, energetically pressing it to its full depth with his royal foot, and then lifted a goodly spadeful of soil and deposited it in the wheelbarrow. Then the crown prince came forward, a handsome and amiable young gentleman who had recently celebrated his coming of age with characteristic Siamese rites. He took up the handles of the wheelbarrow and trundled it along a carpeted pathway, twenty-five or thirty yards, and then dumped the spadeful of earth which it contained upon the ground. The king, the royal family, the minister of public works and a number of notable guests followed him as he wheeled the barrow and looked with earnest interest at the spadeful of clods as he turned them out upon the ground. Then four stately and solemn Brahmin priests, in their sacredotal robes, stepped forward and sprinkled upon the clods a few drops of holy water which they took from a vase of solid gold. Finally a brass band, composed of native musicians, played the Siamese national anthem, and the ceremony was concluded. But the king and his august followers had scarcely left the spot before the contractors took possession of it, and their workmen were busily engaged with hundreds of spades and wheelbarrows proceeding with the actual construction of the railroad.

PIONEER DAYS IN TEXAS.

Some Rigorous Laws Enforced on the Brazos Twenty Years Ago.

Alexander W. Terrell (who was recently appointed United States minister to Turkey) in an address at Houston a few days ago paid the following tribute to the men who achieved Texas independence: "I speak not the language of undeserved praise, but the simple truth, when I say that the pioneer immigrants of Texas from 1821 to 1840 were as noble a race of men as ever established empire." To those who have always regarded the Texas of that time as nothing more than an asylum for outlaws these words will have the ring of extravagant eulogy, but according to the New York Evening Post, Mr. Terrell spoke advisedly. More than forty years ago he settled among the survivors of the colony of Stephen F. Austin, who is known as "the Father of Texas," and for six years Mr. Terrell presided as a judge in the courts set up by these men. Austin's advance guard reached the Brazos river in 1821, and soon afterward his colony was augmented by two hundred and eighty-five recruits, all of whom were native Americans, and chiefly from the southern states. They finally settled in the region where are now the counties of Travis, Bastrop, Caldwell, Guadalupe and Hays, and drew up a code of criminal laws which, it is the testimony of survivors and their children, were rigidly enforced. In cases of theft, murder or robbery any person was authorized to use arms in apprehending the guilty party and take him or her before the alcalde. If the guilty party tried to escape, anyone could shoot him. When stolen property was recovered, it was returned to the owner. Gambling was an indictable offense, and the fine for gambling or keeping a gambling house was not less than twenty dollars or more than two hundred dollars. All men and women who attempted to live together without being married were fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars and condemned to hard labor on the public road. Any person buying stolen property was condemned to pay three times its value to the owner and labor on the public works. Any person guilty of assault, of abusing, maiming or ill-treating another willfully and maliciously, was fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisoned not exceeding three months. Any person passing counterfeit money knowing it to be such was condemned to hard labor on the public works. It was made the duty of the justice of the peace, or the "alcalde," to arrest all vagrants or fugitives from justice and take them before the superior court for final judgment.

EXTORTION IN RUSSIA.

Taking Advantage of the Ignorant and Uncomplaining Peasants.

The innocence of Russian peasants; their ignorance of law, their humble submission to anybody claiming authority with an official appearance of possessing it, are remarkably illustrated by Mr. Poultney Bigelow in a recent account of some of his experiences in Russia. It appears that the peasant readily imagine that anybody in the uniform of an officer of police must have so much authority from the czar that they dare not complain of him. A Russian gentleman, for whose honor Mr. Bigelow vouches, told him this story:

One morning sleigh bells jingled in our village. A police captain and lieutenant drove in with a dead body covered up on a sleigh. They called for the village elder.

"Ivan Ivanovitch," said the captain, eying the crowd of trembling peasants, "a terrible crime has been committed close to the land of your village."

"In God's name, what?" asked the old man.

"See for yourself." The captain drew off the cover and exposed the mutilated body. "Your village is responsible for this murder. There must be a commission sent here to investigate the matter."

"Anything but that," begged the elder, stroking and kissing the captain's coat. He knew that such a commission meant ruinous fines, to say nothing of floggings for every witness.

The peasants with one voice joined in the appeal: "Anything but a judicial inquiry!"

"Well, but the matter is serious. It will cost me a lot of money to prevent a commission coming," said the captain.

After some haggling, the wretched peasants, suffering for want of sufficient food or good shelter, clubbed together and paid seventy-five roubles.

The captain and lieutenant climbed into the sleigh once more, and drove away with the corpse to the next village. Here they repeated the same performance, and as long as the cold weather lasted that corpse represented at least fifty roubles extorted from every village it visited.

The woods just north of West Point are the home of more than a score of American eagles. A very appropriate and delightful spot.

On account of increased railway rates the British army authorities have adopted the novel method of sending transports required for various manœuvers by road, in trains of wagons drawn by traction engines. The cost has thus been reduced fully one-half.

MONEY MAY BE TOO SAFE.

Deposit Vaults Believed to Hold Much Unclaimed Valuables.

"I have no doubt that many a family now struggling along under the belief that the father died and left nothing would be well off could they go to the safe deposit vault where the head of the house kept his valuables, open the door of his particular compartment and carry away its contents." The speaker, who addressed a New York Journal man, was a man connected with an establishment of the kind mentioned. He evidently knew what he was talking about. "The safe deposit vaults are a modern institution. In them a man by the payment of five dollars or upward annually can keep his money, jewelry and papers safe from fire and burglary. Armed guards further protect his property, but even without their presence no gang of burglars could work quickly enough to despoil the vaults, built as they are of steel and granite into the very backbones of immense buildings. But the very care of the tenant is the doom of his nearest kin," said the interested gentleman; "he doesn't expect to die suddenly, but that mode seems the most general nowadays. No man should have his affairs so secret that his loved ones suffer the rest of their lives by what he considered his forethought.

"A recent case occurs to me. A young man with apparently many years before him suddenly went insane. He was fond of jewelry, but one night a would-be thief snatched at a very valuable scarf pin the young man wore. After that, though he foiled the highway robber, he would not wear his diamonds, but put them in his safe under the care of the deposit vaults. Had he not told me of the incident nobody would ever have known what became of the diamonds. No man puts his name and address in his safe, and the company only knows him personally and not his relatives."

Even savings banks have been able to build handsome edifices with the uncalled-for money deposited by men or women who have disappeared. Take many thousand accounts and a certain percentage of them will never be called for. They are advertised, but very little results from the advertisements and the bank is the winner. The amounts thus lost to sight aggregate many hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is a grim fatality about the "safety" of a vault.

RALEIGH AS A ROMANCER.

Sir Walter Told Some Extravagant But Delightful Stories of His Travels.

"While in Paramaribo," writes a Toledo Bee correspondent, "I secured a genuine treasure—a musty little volume which is no less than Sir Walter Raleigh's own account of his first voyage to these parts, made in 1595. After perusing it one is almost reconciled to the beheading of the gallant old nobleman at the hands of an ungrateful sovereign, if for nothing more than the lies he told. Space permits the quotation of a few lines only. Speaking of the island of 'Trinidado,' where the party first landed, he says: 'It hath stores of deer, wild porks, fruits, fish and fowl. A salt river hath store of oysters upon the branches of the trees, which were very salt and well tasted. All their oysters grow upon those boughs and sprays, and none on the ground. The Spaniards confessed that they found grains of gold in some of the rivers, but they having the purpose to enter Guiana, the magazine of rich metals, cared not to spend time in search thereof.' Arrived in Guiana he writes: 'Because there may arise many doubts, and how this empire of Guiana is become so populous, and adorned with so many great cities, towns, temples and treasures (?), I thought good to make it known that the emperor now reigning is descended from those magnificent princes of Peru, of whose large territories, of whose policies, conquests, edifices and riches Francisco Lopez and others have written large discourses. The empire of Guiana is directly east from Peru toward the sea, and lieth under the equinoxial line, and it hath more abundance of gold than any part of Peru, and as many, or more, great cities than ever Peru when it flourished most. I have been assured by such as have seen Manoa, the imperial city of Guiana, which the Spaniards call El Dorado, for the greatness, the riches and for the excellent seat, it far exceedeth any of the old world, at least so much of the world as is known to the Spanish nation. It is founded upon a lake of salt water, two hundred leagues long, like unto Mare Caspium. The first that ever saw Manoa was Johannes Martines, master of the munition to Osdace. At a port called Morequito, in Guiana, there lieth at this day a great anchor of Osdace's ship; and this port is some three hundred miles within the land, upon the great river of Orinoco."

Mercury Manufacturing.

The production of mercury reaches about fifty-five to sixty thousand francs per annum. The frascos are enormous bottles of cast iron, which contain four arrobes of about twenty-five pounds each. Each bottle, which measures twenty-two centimeters in height by six in width, weighs, when filled, about one hundred pounds. The workmen at present employed number about two thousand. There are also one thousand workmen who are employed out of the mines with machinery, furnaces, transports and other works.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 19, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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Our Monopoly.

It is almost second nature for Californians to heap abuse upon our railroad system. During a recent visit to Chicago we were reminded that this abuse was apt to be thoughtless and unreasonable. We have all talked so much against the railroad, as a monopoly that charges extortionate rates and fares, that we have actually come to believe that it is one of the most oppressive institutions in the land. While in Chicago we had occasion to visit Rockford, a city of about 40,000 population, 86 miles from Chicago. When we went to buy a ticket we found that they cost $2 50. We thought that $2 50 for 86 miles' ride was pretty steep, and concluded that some railroad must have a monopoly of the business.—Why, we reflected, that out in California, where the oppressive monopoly of the Southern Pacific had the State by the throat, it did not charge such a high rate.—We reflected that one could ride from San Francisco to Stockton, a distance of 92 miles, for $2 50, and from Sacramento, a distance of 90 miles, for $2 50. And in Chicago, where there was no railroad monopoly, it cost $2 50 to ride 86 miles.—Surely, some railroad company had a monopoly of the business between Chicago and Rockford! Upon inquiry, however, we found that such was not the case, but that four big companies had railroads between Chicago and Rockford, that there was a sharp competition for business, and all charged $2 50 fare. Now, this is a thickly settled country, and there are towns like Elgin, with 30,000 or 40,000 population between the places. The traffic in such a country must be a great deal heavier than any where in California. And yet in a country, where there is tremendnous traffic and competition the fare is $2 50 to ride 86 miles while it is only $2 50 in monopoly ridden California to ride 90 miles, where there is no competition and but little traffic. Between San Francisco and Stockton the railroad of course has to compete with steamboats, but between San Francisco and Sacramento there is absolutely no competition.—Antioch Ledger.

A table in the New York World shows that there are 36,177 trades union men out of work in that city, nearly 28 per cent of the membership of the various unions. It would be nice to know how many of the 37,000 voted for Cleveland and "the change."

The Hawthorne Bulletin says that the C. & C. Railroad Co. has reduced wages 20 per cent. on those receiving $100 or more a month, and 10 per cent. on those receiving less; The trains to Candelaria have been reduced to four a week. Its telegraph operations are to act as breakmen also.

The British steamer Danube ran away from Portland with her Custom House officers, and stopped at Astoria long enough to put them ashore. It is pretty certain that she will never again enter a United States port.

The real discoverer of the American continent is said to be neither Columbus nor Lief Ericson, but undoubtedly Bjarni, a Norwegian. He visited the coast of Nova Scotia in A. D. 995.

Henry Watterson is rampant because, as he says, the Democratic Statesmen are afraid to tackle the tariff. As a free trader he would take the bull by the horns.

The Sacramento Superior Court has decided against San Jose in the Capital removal case. San Jose will have to go to the Supreme Court.

At Cold Creek, Texas, the soldiers lynched Drummond a miner, who was the leader of the mob that assassinated Pirate Laughlerty.

Circuit Judge Johnson, of Kansas, has decided that a Club has a right to keep supplies of liquors in private lockers, and it is not a violation of the Prohibition law.

Mrs. Worthington, slayer of Harry Halderley, at San Francisco, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended to mercy.

There is a Trust Company in San Francisco with a capital of $4,000,000, of which less than $250,000 have been paid— a pretty safe concern, that!

The Fresno Democrats are excited over the fact that a number of their leaders intend to move to San Francisco, among whom is Senator Goucher.

The street car system of New York, enables one to continually ride for six hours, at a cost of 50 cents.

J. D. Boyes, of Shandon, Monterey county suicided on the 11th. He was a Pioneer, and aged 78 years.

The Union Pacific R. R. is abolishing officers, and dispensing with trains, to reduce expenses.

The Antioch Ledger is vigorously fighting the saloons, and $167 worth of advertising have been withdrawn therefrom.

On Saturday last a cyclone swept five counties in Kansas.

BERING SEA DECISION.

The Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal has submitted its decision, which is more favorable to Great Britain than to this country. The decision establishes a close season from May 1st to July 31st; and the use of fire-arms in sealing is prohibited. A protected zone is established, extending sixty miles around the island.

Cable advices to the Secretary of State say that the Bering Sea tribunal has decided that Russia did not assert and exercise exclusive jurisdiction in Bering Sea and the seal fisheries therein prior to the cession of Alaska to the United States. Consequently, Great Britain never conceded such right to the Russians: that Bering Sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, consequently, no exclusive right of jurisdiction over Bering Sea and the seal fisheries therein passed to the United States with Alaska under the treaty of 1807.

The inference is that it is under the last of the five points submitted to arbitration by Article 7, that concessions as to the close season, sixty mile protected zone and prohibition of the use of fire arms apply.—The fifth point was one on which the greatest stress was laid in the argument by United States counsel. It raised the question whether the United States had any right to protection on the Bering sea outside the three mile limit. The preliminary abstract of the decision received is regarded more as implying that the tribunal to a certain extent has conceded this right, and in the future seal life will be protected by virtue of international agreements entered into under the award of arbitration.

The United States will probably have a nice bill of damages to pay for the Canadian sealers our vessels have seized.

Another Obstacle.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department has issued a rule in which he gives notice that after September 1 next not more than one motion for reconsideration of a decision adverse to a claim for a pension fee will be entertained by the Department. The Confederate Brigadiers, who are running the Cleveland Administration, are evidently bent on making the G. A. R Veterans almost wish they had never been born—to fight for the preservation of their country.

The threat of the Populists, that unless the East stop fighting silver, they will form a combination for the South and West to withdraw all business relations from the East, is absurd. The East could close almost every bank in the South and West, and ruin most of its business. The Populists reckon without the host.

Bombay is in possession of a frenzied mob of religious fanatics, and many persons have been massacred, and the whites are panic stricken. And yet the Missions beg for money to convert natives—to be murdered by their countrymen. The missionary societies have been the cause of an immense amount of bloodshed—that a few might live without manual labor.

The present Administration is not winning golden—nor silver—opinions of it—President Cleveland has been hung in effigy twice, and Hoke Smith was served the same way the other day, at Rome, Ohio whose citizens were indignant at the suspension of the payment of the pensions of many old veterans.

It is estimated that there are over 3,000,000 men in the United States out of employment, and more going "out" every day—This could not be said when Harrison and a Republican Congress were running the country—the most prosperous period in the country's history.

And now, upon the assurance that thirteen villages will go from Chicago to the Midwinter Fair, one hundred more acres are required in the Golden Gate Park.—After the Fair what a fine Park it will be.

A Los Angeles telegram reports the return from London of Frederick Stock, of the Los Angeles, Owens' Valley and Utah Railroad Co. This is what was expected—it was a paper road.

The Philadelphia Mint has been ordered to push coinage of small gold and subsidiary silver as rapidly as possible, even to the after hour work.

The New York Recorder, Republican, is out for free coinage of silver at a reasonable rate.

NEW TO-DAY.

ELECTION NOTICE.

SCHOOL TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE QUALified electors of Bridgeport School District, County of Mono, State of California, that an election will be held on the

16TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1893,

at which will be submitted the question of voting a tax to raise money for the purpose of repairing school house, and for the employment of an assistant teacher.

It will be necessary to raise for this purpose the sum of $600.

The polls will be open, at the School House from sunrise until 5 o'clock P. M.

The Ballots at said Election shall contain the words: "Tax—Yes." or "Tax—No."

The Judges appointed to conduct the election are: A. J. Sevgre, R. M. Folger, L. D. [illegible].

M. M. WALTZE,
JAMES SINNAM
C. M. STEWART,
District School Trustees.

an19-4d

POLITICAL SQUIBS.

Neither the repeal of the Sherman Silver law nor the final settlement of the silver question (if such desirable settlement were immediately possible) can obscure the greater question of the tariff nor relieve the Administration from its responsibility for the present condition of American industry. Not all the silver that was ever wrung from the trans-Missouri mountains could compensate the American people for the losses sustained by the demoralization of business and the shrinkage of values since the Day of Mr. Cleveland's second inauguration.—N. Y. Press.

Wanted, the man who can point out the whereabouts of the good times which were promised the people if they would vote in favor of a Democratic Administration. A liberal reward will be paid for the desired information. Address G. Cleveland, Gray Gables, Buzzard's Bay.—Amsterdam Democrat.

If the sugar duty isn't restored at the special session, it will be at the regular session, and the people may as well prepare to pay a higher price for that indispensible article.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Since the Cleveland Administration came into power the American flag has been hauled down in Hawaii, American industries have been paralyzed—and the President has caught some fish. A noble record, truly!—Amsterdam Democrat.

To Uncle Sam: When you get tired of the wabbling free trade boat you will again find a welcome in the ship of protection, which is the American ship of state.—Iowa State Register.

Remember that closing every mill or mine means a stoppage in the creation of wealth.

Of Trifling Importance.

The interests menaced by the tariff smashing programme of the Democrats, recently contemptuously described by a tariff reform organ as "a few manufacturers," represent a capital of $4,600,000,000, turn out a product of $8,500,000,000, and pay annually in wages $1,221,170,454.

A new thing in the surgical world is a curious brass button recently designed by a surgeon for the purpose of joining together two ends of an intestine that has been cut.

The engaged girl is seldom known by the company she keeps. As a rule he doesn't get thoroughly acquainted with her until after they are married.—Buffalo Courier.

Another cheap World's Fair hotel has been burned in Chicago and several lives lost.

A Bargain.—Anybody wishing to buy a new first-class sewing machine can get a bargain at the Chronicle-Union office, on easy cash payments, or for grain, hay or wood.

MISCELLANEOUS

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to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier." D. M. FLANDERS, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.

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R. S. MINER,

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Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

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LEGAL.

ALIAS

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE County of Alpine, State of California.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON WOODFORD, Plaintiff,

vs.

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

C. C. P., Sec. 407.

JOSEPH LARSON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

ELLONER AUGUSTA WOODFORD, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you and a decree of said Honorable Superior Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between said Plaintiff and the said Defendant, upon the following grounds which are fully set out in the Complaint, viz: Defendant's willful desertion of the Plaintiff, her husband, ever since the 1st day of February, 1889; that on that day Defendant, at Douglas County, State of Nevada, willfully and without cause or provocation abandoned and deserted the Plaintiff and continues to live separate and apart from him without Plaintiff's consent and against his will and wish, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed for in the Complaint and sought by this action.

[L.S.] Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, this 14th day of June, A. D. 1893.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Alpine, C. C. Woodford, Plaintiff, vs. E. A. Woodford Defendant. Alias Summons.

[je24-2m]

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF BRIDGEPORT Township, County of Mono, State of California.

COUNTY OF MONO, Plaintiff,

vs.

URRERE PON, (Alias J. U. PON), Deft.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA SEND GREETING TO

URRERE PON, (Alias J. U. PON), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Justice's Court of Bridgeport Township, County of Mono, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in the said Township, the Complaint filed therein within five days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons, if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township but in said County, within ten days, or within a [illegible] days, if served elsewhere.

The said action is brought to obtain Judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, alleged to be due from you to Plaintiff, to wit: One Hundred and Thirty Dollars thereof being for a license under ordinance No. 40, and Ordinance No. 46, of the Board of Supervisors of said Mono County, for the license required to be taken out by you for carrying on the business of [illegible] grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in said County, between the 1st day of May A. D. [illegible], and the 1st day of August, 1893, the number of said sheep so grazed by you being Two Thousand, Six Hundred head. Also, the further sum of One Dollar for the Fee of said License, payable for said License when issued, and, also, for the further sum of Fifty Dollars penalty and damages for your failure to procure said license; all of which more fully appears by the Complaint on file herein, to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said Complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will take Judgment against you for the said sum of One Hundred and Eighty-one Dollars, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 15th day of July, A. D. 1893.

THOS. FALES, Justice of the Peace of said Township.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. County Clerk's Office, July 15th, 1893. } ss

I, J. D. Murphey, County Clerk of the County of Mono, State of California, and ex-officio Clerk of the superior Court of said Mono County, the same being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Thomas Fales, before whom the annexed instrument was made and executed, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was at the time of so doing a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County, duly commissioned and sworn, that his signature thereto is genuine.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of said Court, the day and year in this Certificate first above written.

[L.S.] J. D. MURPHEY. County Clerk and ex officio Clerk of said Superior Court of said County.

Indorsed: In the Justice's Court of Bridgeport Township, County of Mono, State of California. The County of Mono, Plff., vs. Urrere Pon, (Alias J. U. Pon), Defendant. Summons.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

[jy22-2m]

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THE HAMILL RANCH,

Situated 15 miles from Benton, Mono County, California.

This ranch is 160 acres of the best of grain and grass land—a portion is in alfalfa, and all is irrigated. Terms cash.

For particulars, address

MRS. WM. HAMILL, Benton, Mono County, Cal.

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This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

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The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. 3-tf

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JOSEPH SPARKS Proprietor.

au6-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞Single or Double teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.

[jul0 tf]

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS

And will be conducted first-class.

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CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, AUGUST 19. 1893

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Frank P. Willard came over from Bodie on Saturday on legal business, and returned home on Wednesday.

Harvey Boone came down from Bodie on Sunday.

Ex-Sheriff M. J. Cody was down from his Rattlesnake mine on Monday. He has his family pleasantly domiciled at the mine for the Summer, but they will probably Winter in Bridgeport.

Prof. H. Clay Hampton returned to his Inyo home on Wednesday, after a pleasant visit with his Bridgeport friends.

Sheriff Hays went to Benton on Sunday last on official business. He returned last evening.

Louis Gullickson and W. Radley were up from Antelope this week with produce and fruits.

Dr. T. A. Keables and wife were here on Thursday. Mrs. Keables will go East next week to visit relatives, and the great Fair.

C. C. Turner was in town yesterday.

M. M. Waltze, who has been herding sheep in Lost Canyon, as Deputy Sheriff, returned home on Thursday, the attachment having been raised. M. Ryan, who was with him, returned yesterday.

Misses Maud Reading and Bertha White, of Bodie, are visiting Miss Ella Hughes.

Mrs. Judge Virden left for Carson this morning to meet the Judge, who will be in Carson on Thursday, homeward bound.

MUST BE JOKING.—Unintentionally we neglected last week to note the fact that our esteemed cotem James E. W. Townsend, of the Homer Mining Index, had passed his 70th birthday, which was duly honored by the citizens of Lundy, who gave him a pleasant social party. Jim is such an inveterate joker that one, when he looks at him, will think he is joking when he says he is "Seventy." On his last visit to the CHRONICLE-UNION office he made a decided impression on our "Angel", who thought he was a young man of about 40. We sincerely hope he will round out a clean 100, but we do not want him to visit this office again—when the "Angel" is at work.

CLOSE CALL.—Ed. Whittemore, of the Antelope stage line, had a close call on Tuesday night. He went to bed sick and during the night awoke and got up to go down to the office, when, on reaching the head of the stairs leading to the parlor floor of the Leavitt House, he fainted and fell the whole lenght of the stairs. He was badly bruised, but escaped with whole bones. It was a miracle, almost, that he did not break his neck. He has not been able to drive his stage since, Alton D. Waltze taking his place until damages are repaired.—He now wishes he was a married man, to have some one to patch him up.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, while handling a 22-caliber rifle, Miss Lulu Brandon was shot through the left hand at the base of the little finger, which was unfortunately resting on the end of the barrel, when by some mischance the gun was fired, the ball passing through the hand, and shattering the bone. Dr. Sinclair immediately probed and dressed the wound, and our young friend is recovering from it as fast as can be expected. As the modern rifles are now fitted with the hair trigger it is dangerous for the inexperienced to handle them.

SMASH UP.—Harvey Boone came over from Bodie on Sunday and going to the ranch got out to shut one of the gates.—His team would not wait for him and took a spin through the sagebrush and got into a ditch where they were headed off by George Hughes, when they got out and turned and retraced their steps, but ran in to another ditch, when they were caught.—The buggy was considerably wrecked, but Mr. Boone had it repaired and returned to Bodie in it.

GONE HOME.—The Hawthorne campers, after leaving here, went to Sweetwater and made a camp at Rouch's ranch. On Monday evening a complimentary dance was given them at Williams'. It was largely attended and a social time was had. The hunters of the party had good luck shooting sagehens, etc. They departed for Hawthorne and home on Thursday, well pleased with their trip.

AUCTION SALE.—The auction sale at Bryant's store last Saturday evening was well attended and considerable stuff was sold.—Supervisor Pitts was auctioneer and kept his audience buying until after 11 o'clock, when the sale was adjourned till Saturday evening, September 2d, when there will be another opportunity to get bargains.

WHO DOES IT?—Last Saturday night there were scores, almost, of drunken Indians hereabouts. Who furnishes the liquor?—Do they not know that if convicted—as somebody surely will be, as detectives are about—they will go to the State Prison?—There is no trifling fine now attached to a conviction for this crime.

CAMPERS.—A Mason Valley camping party arrived here on last Saturday night. It consisted of the Misses Lancaster, Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Loughlin, Mrs. Cummings, and Wise brothers.

PROBATE.—Public Administrator Sayre has applied to the Superior Court for the appointment of Administrator on the Estate of the late Father Nix, who left a bank deposit of $700. County Clerk Murphey has given notice that the hearing will be on Monday, August 28th.

SCHOOL TAX ELECTION.—An election will be held on the 16th of September in Bridgeport, to decide whether a tax to raise $600 for the school shall be levied or not. Read the Election Notice under New To-day.

BROKE UP.—The Bartlett company of campers broke camp at Buckeye yesterday and returned home. They report having had a good time.

GRAIN.—Frank Botau's and Henderson's teams arrived on Thursday with big loads of grain.

A. F. Bryant is selling off at cost. Now for bargains.

Peculiarities of Congress.

The Congress summoned by President Cleveland contains 444 members, not counting the four territorial delegates. Of the 88 Senators 45 are pretty sure to vote solidly Democratic, 38 Republicans, 3 People's, and 2 doubtful. The youngest of them is Edward O. Wolcott of Denver, Col. He was born in 1848 in Massachusetts, and is a lawyer by profession. The oldest is Justin S. Morrill of Strafford, Vt., who was born in 1810, and now is a merchant.—Moreover, he is the Nestor of Congress, having served thirty-nine years. The rest of the Senate is made up of 61 lawyers, 4 capitalists, 3 journalists, 2 lumbermen, 2 manufacturers, 1 merchant, 1 railroad official, 1 miner, 1 stock raiser, 1 car builder, 1 doctor, 2 bankers, 1 planter and 6 quarry men. The rest put themselves down as "retired." Twenty of the Senators served in the Confederate army during the war, and sixteen in the Union army. The man with the longest time to serve is Edward C. Walthall of Grenada, Miss. who has been re-elected by the Legislature of his State for the term ending in 1901. The most cultured Senator is Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, who is an author, artist, linguist, scholar and society man.

The handsomest is Charles H. Gibson of Maryland. The most Senatorial is Alfred H. Colquitt of Georgia, whose father and grandfather sat in the Senate before him.—The haughtiest is J. Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania, whose unique distinction it is never to say a word in the Senate unless he moves to adjourn. The richest, now that Stanford is dead, would seem to be John P. Jones of Nevada, who bestows gold dollars on the beggars of Washington.—The one most celebrated outside of his own country is John Sherman. The most abused is Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania. The most punctilious is Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, who changes his shirt three times every day. The most temperate is David B. Hill of New York, who neither drinks, smokes, swears, gambles, nor eats dainties. The strongest is William B. Allison of Iowa, who could almost fell an ox with his fist.—Commercial Gazette.

Dr. Philip Ten Eyck, a life long resident of Albany, N. Y., where he was born March 10, 1802, died recently of old age. He made the first experiment, at the Albany Academy, which sent an electric current over 1,000 feet of copper wire strung around a room in the Academy. This was the first electro-magnetic telegraph worked successfully through so great a length of wire.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

The thread that binds us to life is most frequently severed ere the meridian of life is reached in the case of persons who neglect obvious means to renew failing strength. Vigor, no less the source of happiness than the condition of long life, can be created and perpetuated where it does not exist. Thousands who have experienced or are cognisant—including many physicians of eminence—of the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, bear testimony to its wondrous efficacy as a creative tonic in feeble constitutions, and debilitated and shattered systems. A steady performance of the bodily functions, renewed appetite, flesh and nightly repose attend the use of this thorough and standard renovant. Use no local tonic represented to be akin to or resemble it in effects in its place. Demand the genuine, which is an acknowledged remedy for indigestion, malaria, nervousness, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
mh18-1y 106 Wall St., N. Y.

CULINARY CULLINGS.

CURRANT PIE.—One cupful of currants, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, two eggs, one-half cupful of water.—Housekeeper.

SPARERIBS WITH SAUERKRAUT.—Boil one quart of sauerkraut with two pounds of spareribs one hour. Serve the ribs on a platter garnished with the kraut.—Ladies' World.

LAYER CAKE.—Whites of three eggs, two cups of sugar, one cup sweet milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, three cups flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake thoroughly.—Ohio Farmer.

POTATO OMELET.—Chop two boiled potatoes fine, brown in butter, season with chopped parsley, a little salt and pepper. Make a plain omelet, spread with the potatoes; roll and serve.—Harper's Bazar.

LEMON CAKE.—Two cupfuls of sugar and one-half cupful of butter creamed together, one cupful of sweet milk, three eggs and three cupfuls of flour, in which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.—Housekeeper.

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE.

THE lungs of the average man contain about five quarts of air.

IT would require 12,000 microbes to form a procession an inch long.

HORNED toads, when teased, sometimes squirt blood out of their eyes.

THE wonderful influence of the sun on earth is shown by the fact that in less than three minutes, during which the last eclipse was total, the temperature fell three degrees.

ACCORDING to all rabbinic writers the whole human race before the flood were giants. Henrion tells us Adam was 123 feet 9 inches in height, Eve 118 feet 9 inches and 9 lines and Noah 27 feet even.

A PRUSSIAN official mining expert has made investigations of the coal strata of the world, and expresses the belief that the coal deposits of Austria-Hungary, France and Belgium will be exhausted in five centuries at most.

Still Send Circulars to Tilden.

Enterprising tradesmen, in the distribution of their circulars, are not backward in utilizing the lists of distinguished persons which are printed in the newspapers from time to time, says the New York Times. Not infrequently do they get hold of the names of men who long since passed over to "that undiscovered country," and circulars and prospectuses are mailed to the dead as well as to the living. It would seem that a name once enrolled on a tradesman's mailing list is never erased. Circular letters addressed to "Samuel J. Tilden" are still occasionally left at the Gramercy park mansion, and mail matter addressed to W. H. Vanderbilt reaches the Grand Central station every now and then. Many clubmen have recently received from a shirtmaker what purports to be an autograph letter, saying: "I am anxious to have you for a customer, and I want to make you a sample shirt free of charge. Of course I cannot do this for every one, but for you it will afford me great pleasure to do so."

SEVENTH

ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Bishop, Inyo County, California,

September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1893.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

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Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

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Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
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Empty teams half-price.	

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A POLAR PHANTOM.

The Grewsome Mystery of a Wandering Iceberg.

An Unknown Ship Incased in a Mountain of Ice Discovered in the Neighborhood of Cape Horn.

It was a fearsome craft, a veritable ancient mariner of a ship that was sighted by Capt. Spurring, of the British ship Drumcraig, down at the Horn, a few months ago. The story of this weird wanderer of the seas is, according to the San Francisco Examiner, brought here by Capt. Atkinson, who recently arrived by rail to take charge of the British ship Goodrich. He saw Capt. Spurring at Queenstown, and had the tale direct from him.

The Drumcraig left here six months ago and had a speedy run as far as Cape Horn. There the usual westerly winds shifted to dead ahead and a sea full of broken ice, many of the bergs being very large, made navigation troublesome and perilous. One stormy morning just at daybreak, when the snow was falling so thickly that it was not possible to see more than a ship's length ahead, a mountain-like berg drifted past the vessel. It was so near, scarcely a cable's length away, that but for a slight mishap, which had just made it necessary to heave to the Drumcraig, the vessel would have collided with the berg. As it was, the ice mountain came so near that officers and crew all saw the grewsome burden that it bore—a full-rigged bark, with sail all set, frozen into the berg and shrouded in ice from mainmast top to copper bottom.

The berg and its ice-bound prisoner were fully fifteen minutes drifting past the Drumcraig, and during that time all hands were closely studying the weird apparition. The vessel rested high on the berg, ten or twelve feet from the water line, and was buried in the ice as far up as her rail. The ice that was frozen over the vessel appeared to be two or three feet thick on the side next the observers. Capt. Spurring thought it could not be more than that, because with his glasses he could easily make out the outlines through the ice and could see that she was of wood and had a coppered bottom.

From the dim outlines he guessed that she was a sailing bark of ancient pattern of about the size and appearance of a New Bedford whaler. But there were left no boats, no davits and not enough of the rigging to decide the question.

The three masts, the sails, the spars and gear were all shrouded with a thick casing of ice, through which only their dark outlines could be seen. Some of the crew imagined they could see bodies of men in the rigging, but Capt. Spurring was doubtful, for his glasses did not increase the resemblance.

His explanation of the ice-locked mystery is that the vessel must have grounded on a projecting edge of the berg, toppled over against the wall and there rested until it was frozen so fast that no movement of the ice mountain could dislodge it. Then the ice had gradually grown up around it until its imprisonment was complete.

The neighborhood was suggestive of danger, and the Drumcraig was headed in another direction as quickly as possible, and in a few minutes the uncanny phantom had drifted away toward the southeast into the storm that was strengthening its fetters of ice.

STOLE THE WRONG BOOTS.

A Prisoner Whose Tart Reply to the Court Resulted in a Light Sentence.

In his "Personal Reminiscences" L. E. Chittenden tells many good anecdotes. The sentence passed upon a tramp convicted before Judge Elias Keyes of the larceny of the boots of United States Senator Dudley Chase is a quaint compound of law and sarcasm.

"You are a poor creature," said the judge. "You ought to have known better than to steal. Only rich men can take things without paying for them. And then you must steal in the great town of Windsor and the boots of a great man like Senator Chase, the greatest man anywhere around. If you wanted to steal, why didn't you steal in some little town in New Hampshire, and the boots of some man who wasn't of any consequence? And then you must steal from him when he was on the way to Washington and perhaps the only boots he had. You might have compelled him to wait until some shoemaker made him another pair, and shoemakers never keep their promise. And perhaps by the delay some important treaty might have failed of ratification because he was not present in the senate. What have you got to say why you should not be sentenced to state prison for the term of your natural life for stealing Senator Chase's boots?"

"I have got to say that you seem to know a dern deal more about stealin' boots nor what I do!" piped the prisoner.

"That is a sound observation," said the judge, "and I will give you only thirty days in the county jail, not so much for stealing as for your ignorance in not knowing better than to steal the boots of a great man like Senator Dudley Chase."

Metallic Tin on Cloth.

A new process, invented in Germany, allows a brilliant and flexible stratum of tin to be deposited upon cotton fiber. A paste is first made of the powdered zinc of commerce and white of egg and spread on the material by means of a brush. This is then coagulated after drying by a current of superheated steam and the tissue is then introduced into a bath of perchloride of tin. The metal precipitates on the zinc in a finely divided state and after rinsing and drying the cloth it is passed through cylinders or calenders, which give brilliance to the coat of tin. Beautiful metallic designs may be obtained in this way. It is stated that the process may be substituted entirely for the ordinary method of ornamenting cloth with tinfoil.

WRITE WORSE THAN EVER.

Author... Progressing Backward Steadily in the Matter of Chirography.

It is true that handwriting is growing worse and worse all the world over. This is the statement of Mr. Jackson in his "Theory and Practice of Handwriting." Official reports seem to confirm Mr. Jackson's belief. On the other hand, as pointed out by the Boston News, persons of considerable experience in reading literary manuscripts and examination papers of the higher orders can hardly agree with him. As a rule, the manuscripts of novels and of examination papers are legible and even rather pleasing. The exceptions are scarcely 4 per cent. in examination papers; in novels an author foolishly sends in a mere rough draft, with erasions and additions tacked on by pins or waste ends of postage-stamp paper. But these examples of handwriting are the work, except as regards many novels, of rather highly-educated persons, and they throw no light on the hands of people far from literacy. The letters of servant girls and of other people without aspirations to culture are often penned in excellent and characteristic hands, and, on the whole, we do not think that the age writes ill, as a general rule. Naturally people who have to write great quantities of "copy" for the press or for other purposes find their hands, if Roman and fine at first, gradually disappearing in scrawl due to fatigue. A number of popular and prolific authors are suffering from "writers' cramp," and their hands must have been degenerating in the progress of the malady.

To do the work with the minimum of fatigue is the author's object and certainly it seems as if the men and women with the most slovenly hands suffer least from writers' cramp. Mr. Jackson, however, thinks that writing is very bad, that its badness is due to bad teaching, promiscuously selected models (he prefers examples on the blackboard to headlines) and, above all, the error in sloping as opposed to perpendicular or vertical writing. The natural man, he thinks, sits upright to his work and would write perpendicular, but for the prevalence of sloping copies. From these comes the habit of sprawling sideways at the desk and that habit is bad for the eyes, bad for the spine, bad for discipline in the school (as it facilitates tattling), and, finally, bad for the handwriting. The slope keeps on running down hill till it loses itself in an indecipherable scrawl.

NOTHING RAN IN THAT TOWN.

Alexandria, Va., Where Everything Has Been Dead Since the War.

"I consider Alexandria, Va., the deadest town in the United States," remarked a Washington man to a New York Tribune writer the other day. "No doubt there are worse places to live in, but considering its opportunities—it is only six miles from Washington—Alexandria really takes the palm for nonprogressiveness. Thirty years ago the population was a trifle larger than it is now, and ten years ago there was a line of surface cars in the principal street. I suppose the population grew too lazy even to ride in a street car, however, for the cars are gone now and forgotten, except for a rail or track here and there.

"Last fall I went over to Alexandria from Washington one evening to make a call. It was dark and I couldn't see the numbers on the houses. After a fruitless search for some ten minutes along the silent street I noticed a middle-aged man calmly smoking a pipe on the front steps of a house a few doors away.

"'I beg pardon,' I said as politely as I could, 'but will you kindly tell me which way the numbers run on this street?'

"He took his pipe out of his mouth, slowly knocked out the ashes and said: 'Just got ter town?'

"'Well, yes,' I replied, a little surprised.

"'Evenin' boat?'

"'Yes.'

"'What number yer looking for?'

"'Forty-nine.'

"'It's the other side, four doors below.'

"I thanked him and turned to go.

"'Hold on a minnit,' he called; 'what did you say about numbers runnin'?'

"'I asked which way they run in this street,' I said.

"'Well, they don't run,' he rejoined, fumbling around for a match; 'they don't even walk. There hain't nothing run in this town since the war!'"

Breaking as Affected by Color.

At the Baltimore African Methodist Episcopal conference recently one brother insisted that his accounts were correct and that there was not a deficit of fifty dollars, as alleged. "Oh, brother, sit down; sit down," said Bishop Gaines. "Nobody doubts your honesty. We don't believe you would take the money. Why, I myself would as soon think of stealing as think you'd steal, and if I were going to steal I wouldn't take less than one million dollars. I would steal like a white man and take a bank, or a factory, or a railroad. Then I'd divvy up with some smart lawyer to get me out of the scrape. Colored folks ain't up to that yet. When they steal they take a pig or a chicken, or some eggs or an old horse."

Not Safe to Jilt a Girl in Belgium.

Belgian judges have never admitted the principle of monetary compensation for breach of promise of marriage, but it has at last been established by a decision of the judges of the court of appeal, and there can be no doubt as to the meaning of their judgment. The test case was that of a young woman who, through her father, brought action against a young Dutchman residing in Brussels. The father obtained a verdict for five thousand nine hundred francs damages, plus eight thousand francs for what was called "moral prejudice." In their judgment the judges said that either of the two parties to an engagement might back out of it, although not at the last moment. In the case cited the wedding day had actually been fixed.

BOTHERED BY KANGAROOS.

Australian Squatters Gradually Exterminating the Hungry, Long-Leaping Pest.

The kangaroo plague has always been a great nuisance to the Australian squatters, for on an average these animals consume as much grass as a sheep. It is stated by Science Gossip that on a sheep run of sixty thousand to eighty thousand acres ten thousand kangaroos were killed annually for six consecutive years and yet their number remained very formidable in the locality. In the colony of South Australia hundreds of thousands of kangaroos are slaughtered annually for their skins and the bonus offered by the authorities. The number of these marsupials in New South Wales in 1889 was estimated to be over four million, and yet about five hundred thousand kangaroos and six hundred and fifty thousand wallabies were destroyed in the colony in that year. A bonus of sixteen cents for each kangaroo killed is offered in Australia, hence the colonists are gradually exterminating these native animals. Over half a million skins are annually shipped to England and a large number to North America to be converted into leather. The macropidæ include several kinds of kangaroos and wallabies. The progress of settlement in Australia has driven these animals from the more densely populated parts of the Australian continent, but in the country and unsettled districts they are still numerous enough to cause very considerable damage to the natural grasses. So serious has been the injury thus wrought that the colonial governments and runholders pay a small sum per head for the destruction of the kangaroos.

TAMING HUSBANDS IN ALASKA.

Curious Methods Adopted in Settling Family and Neighborhood Quarrels.

"Alaskan women," said Judge Sheakley, who was for five years United States commissioner at Alaska, to a Washington Star representative, "have a way of bringing their husbands to time which is very effective. They do not fling flat-irons and rolling pins or give curtain lectures, but retire to a corner, neglect their household duties and sulk, refusing to say a word. A few days of this treatment generally brings the husband around. The women in Alaska also have an odd way of quarreling. They do not pull hair or resort to fisticuffs, but after having given each other a severe tongue lashing they retire to their homes. Alaskans are divided up into families, such as the Bear, Crow and Deer families. These families take cognizance of quarrels and feuds result. After the quarrel Mrs. Bear will retire to her house, tear up her clothing and two or three blankets and then send word to Mrs. Eagle, her enemy. It thereupon becomes incumbent upon Mrs. Eagle to destroy a greater amount of clothing and more blankets of her own than Mrs. Bear. By pursuing this peculiar process she evens things up in the quarrel. If she did not do so she would be disgraced in the eyes of her relatives and opposite tribes. The women are great traders, carry the purse and manage things generally. If the husband makes a bad bargain in trading his wife ridicules him."

VALUES AMONG CHEWSURES.

A Queer People Who Know Nothing of the Use of Money.

In the present publication of the Imperial Geographical society of Russia is the surprising announcement that the Chewsures—a race of seven thousand people—in the department of Troust, government of Tiflis, know nothing of the use of money as a medium of exchange. The unit of valuation among the primitive people is the cow. A horse is valued at three cows and a stallion at six. If a Chewsure becomes enraged and cracks his neighbor's skull he is obliged to pay sixteen cows. If he breaks a bone of his neighbor's arm five cows will rehabilitate him in the eyes of society. A wound in the forehead calls for three calves. If one cuts another in the part of the face usually covered by the beard the punishment is comparatively severe. The "doctor" places as many grains of wheat along the cut as possible. For each grain of wheat so used the criminal must give up a cow. Wounds in the beardless part of the face call for one-third as many cows only. The man who injures a neighbor's hand surrenders sixteen cows. Thirty cows even will pay for the loss of an eye. The people are said to be happy and contented. No misers exist among them!

OLD-TIME WATCHMEN'S RULES.

The Policemen of To-Day Would Scarcely Recognize Them.

The following instructions to watchmen are taken from the "Selectmen's Minutes" of Boston, dated November 1, 1763:

"In going the rounds care must be taken that the watchmen are not noisy, but behave themselves with strict decorum, that they frequently give the time of night and what the weather is with a distinct, but moderate voice, excepting at times when it is necessary to pass in silence in order to detect and secure persons that are out on unlawful actions.

"You and your division must endeavor to suppress all routs, riots and other disorders that may be committed in the night and secure such persons as may be guilty; that proper steps may be taken the next morning for a prosecution as the law directs, we absolutely forbid your taking private satisfaction, or any bribe that may be offered you to let such go or to conceal their offense from the selectmen."

Why Gladstone Lay Awake.

John Addington Symonds, an English art critic, in his "Recollections of Tennyson" in the May Century, tells of a conversation in 1865 between the laureate and Gladstone, in which the latter said he always slept well. He had only twice been kept awake by the exertion of a great speech in the house. On both occasions the recollection that he had made a misquotation haunted him.

MAKE-BELIEVE APPRECIATION.

The Kind Generally Given to Classical Music—Vanity the Prime Mover.

"I am tired of hearing people rave over classical music," said James B. Fuller to a Globe-Democrat man. "It is certainly queer, but in classical music you have actually something that is existing upon nothing more nor less than the vanity of human nature. You can say what you will, vanity is the name for it and nothing else. People have an innate desire to make believe. They want to appear what they are not. Everybody does. If people cannot do anything else they put on a black coat and look wise, which places them in a make-believe position and satisfies or keeps their vanity from being wounded. No one will admit that he does not desire to enjoy classical music. Everybody desires to. They have heard critics, who do not enjoy the classical rot poured upon the world any more than the commonest laborer, say that beautiful songs are mere ballads and not music. The critics have told them that a series of thumps and wild piano beatings make up classical music, and that if they study a long time and have any music in them they will understand and enjoy it. Then when a reputed musician comes who is well advertised, the social world, filled with vanity and the desire for appearances, rushes forward, fills great music halls and makes believe that such music is grand and enjoyable. They hear a sweet strain in the great musician's playing, they begin to think that it is pretty, when all at once it is broken off by a series of wild rot that is no more musical than a cracked doorbell. They credit the latter with being classical, and applaud it because some one else applauds it. They don't enjoy it. Classical music never paid and never will. Grand opera and choral symphonies have never paid and never will. People do not want it. Their ears have been trained by a grander voice than that of man—nature. Classical music doesn't recall the sighing voice of the wind nor the ripple of the brook. It doesn't repeat the moan of pain we have all heard, nor the music of a laugh. You can't string out such voices through a long half hour of thumping. Let the make believers and praise seekers open their ears and they will hear in the simple ballads of any nation more of real soul-inspiring music than exists at present in the hundreds of volumes of classical so-called music for which they pay."

CANNOT BE CHRISTIANS.

The Plan of Salvation Is Beyond the Comprehension of Indians.

The Victoria Colonist representative at Vancouver, B. C., had an interesting conversation a few days since with R. J. Skinner, government timber agent, in reference to the Haida Indians and the coast Indians in general. Mr. Skinner said: "Although I have the greatest respect for missionaries among the Indians, no matter what their denomination, and while I have not the least doubt that most of them are very earnest men, I am sorry to say that the reports that they send to the outside world are rather too highly colored.

"I have been a resident among the Indians for twenty-five years and have talked with hundreds of the natives on the Queen Charlotte islands and other places on the coast. It was always the rule, while all the tribes acknowledged a Supreme Being, that those who had not met the missionaries knew nothing of a spiritual life, prayer, purgatory or the atonement for sins, but those who had come in contact with the missionaries solemnly aver that their religion had always been similar to the Christian religion. It is very, very difficult to convert the Siwash for these reasons. They cannot tell the truth as we define it. If asked a direct question they will answer as they think would please you, and not necessarily according to the facts of the case.

"Again, it is foreign to the nature of the coast Indian to believe in any such thing as vicarious punishment. The suffering of Christ upon the cross in atonement for our sins is simply beyond their comprehension, although, of course, in a superficial way they will smilingly acquiesce in anything. There is little doubt that the missionaries are doing a grand work in elevating the morals of the red men, but this talk about white people taking an example from Indians in morality is not justified."

NOT SO BAD AS IT MIGHT BE.

The Climate of Alaska Not Worse Than That of Oregon.

A newspaper correspondent who spent the winter in a settlement on the Yukon river, Alaska, reports that the climate was not so bad as he had been led to expect. At the time of writing he had been out every day, and could testify that he often suffered more from cold in Oregon than in that locality of the Arctic circle. This, he believed, was owing to the fact that there were no high and furious winds. A mission priest gave him a record of mean monthly temperatures for the period commencing July 1, 1890, and ending June 30, 1891. From this it appears that the mean temperature (the record was taken at five o'clock a. m. every day) for July was fifty-two degrees, August forty-five, September forty, October twenty-seven, December eleven degrees below zero, January eight degrees below, March thirteen above and June fifty. Thirty degrees below zero was the coldest the writer himself had experienced at any time. The locality of these records was in latitude sixty-four degrees forty minutes north and near the one hundred and fifty-eighth meridian, west longitude. The people there, he says, are much given to wearing suits of cotton material over their furs, and the traditional Alaskan, almost smothered in parkas or long coats of fur, scarcely exists to-day. The advantage of wearing "cotton goods," which the natives are willing to take as payment for labor, is that they do not hold snow and frost, which collect rapidly on the fur garment, to the annoyance of the wearer.

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